

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY

VOL. LVII.

JULY, 1881.

No. 7.

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WASHINGTON CITY:
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The American Colonization Society,

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ———dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose,

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."



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It has been deemed expedient to resume the publication, in pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with cover, of THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, commencing with the present number.

The objection arising to the form in which it has appeared since July, 1880, is, that it has a negligent appearance, as though designed to give a passing notice of Colonization, and then to be thrown aside and forgotten.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY will be hereafter issued quarterly, in its present size and shape, as likely to be preserved with care and deemed of permanent value. It will continue to embody and represent to the public the views, proceedings and success of the American Colonization Society, and to show the bearings and influence of these upon the character and destinies of the African race; giving due prominence to all topics connected with the establishment and progress of Liberia, and the civilization and evangelization of Africa.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

Letters received at this office announce that at the biennial election held May 3d, Hon. Anthony W. Gardner was elected President and Rev. Alfred F. Russell was chosen Vice President of Liberia, by a majority in all of the counties, and in every settlement of Montserrado county. Mr. Russell is an old citizen and prominent clergyman in the Episcopal Church. This will be Mr. Gardner's third term as President, and the Liberians are to be congratulated on the sagacity they have manifested in maintaining a good administration. The contest was independent of party lines, and the successful candidates are pledged to the education of the masses, the incorporation of the native tribes into the body politic, the expulsion of rum and liquors, the honest settlement of foreign indebtedness, and the frugal administration of the Government.

Prof. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., arrived at Sierra Leone May 9, on business in connection with Liberia College, of which he is President, and also on his way to England to occupy his post as the head of the Legation of Liberia. He will probably remain but a few months in London, and then proceed to the United States. Hon. G. W. Gibson, the popular Secretary of State of Liberia, has been appointed special Commissioner to Europe, to act jointly with the Liberian Minister on matters of importance.

Two vessels sailed from the port of Monrovia in April, carrying 300,000 pounds of coffee, besides other produce, to which the labors of the settlers of the new interior towns of Brewerville and Arthington have largely contributed.

OUR LIBERIA LETTER.

MONROVIA, May 5th, 1881.

Schieffelin must in time become a very important settlement. The whole locality in which it is situated is of exceeding interest. All the inland communication between Monrovia and the county of Grand Bassa is by Schieffelin. From Monrovia the course of inland travel is up the southern branch of the Mesurado river, which is nearly parallel with the coast. Going up this river twelve miles, the traveller comes to the Old Field—a portage between two and three miles—and where a canal or tramway would very much facilitate travel. Crossing this, one reaches the northern branch of the Junk river, which leads to the settlement of Marshall, situated at its mouth. On this branch of the Junk, not far from the Old Field, is Schieffelin. The land in the neighborhood of the Old

Field is rolling and fertile. It is becoming an important farming district. As Schieffelin grows it will attract settlers from other portions of Liberia and from the interior, as it is on the inland highway between the two most important counties in the Republic. It is also near the junction of the Dugueah and Junk rivers. The Dugueah is navigable for boats for more than fifty miles from this junction.

Brewerville and Arthington are on the highway to the interior from Monrovia and they are fast pushing out in that direction. The people live in the harmony of a homogeneous community, having one aim and one purpose, needing only good schools to develop their race power and effectiveness. They produce this year between forty and fifty thousand pounds of coffee. These men, ten years ago, were in the Southern States, without a local habitation or a name. Now they are proprietors and directors of labor. The intelligence of steam communication between the United States and Liberia has given fresh courage to the enterprising settlers of these interior towns. As they brave the wilderness and push towards the salubrious highlands, they are stimulated as they look abroad and see the re-inforcements coming.

The suggestion that the next new settlement should be named "Latrobe" is heartily endorsed here; and we hope that it will be in the salubrious highlands in the neighborhood of Boporo. The two last settlements are pushing out rapidly in that direction.

LIBERIA AND MISSIONS.

Our attention has been called to a 16-page pamphlet, entitled "Our Mission Work in Africa, by the Rt. Rev. Charles Clifton Penick, D. D., Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas and parts adjacent." We find it to be mostly made up of two communications to leading papers, neither of them, however, from the pen of the Bishop. The first is taken from the New York Herald of December 24, 1880. It is dated Boston, December 22. The subject is Liberia. It is written by some one who is tolerably familiar with Liberian matters. From the standpoint of the writer and of those from whom he gathered his information, there are no doubt many things in it true, but there is hardly one paragraph in which there is not a gross exaggeration, not to use a stronger term.

NOT UNHEALTHY FOR THE NEGRO.—The coast of Liberia is comparatively unhealthy, but the settlements and agricultural improvements which have been recently made, especially in Montserrado county, have greatly diminished the insalubrity. And in the past the mortality prevailed mostly among persons who had but a small proportion of Negro blood, when the American Colonization Society, through mistake or

misfortune, sent out mulattoes and quadroons, losing sight of the fact that Africa is the NEGRO's home, and that climate does not recognize the compromise which the politics of the United States is obliged, for convenience, to establish. But since the Society has been sending out Negroes there is no unusual mortality. The interior settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, composed entirely of new-comers, are the healthiest in Liberia.

All but one of the persons mentioned by the Baltimore letter-writer were mulattoes, and yet they lived in Liberia a goodly number of years. "The Roberts brothers" arrived at Monrovia in 1829;—Dr. Roberts died in 1863, Bishop Roberts in 1875 and President Roberts in 1876. "The McGill family" flourished long enough to accumulate considerable property. "Hilary Teage" landed there in 1829, and was spared to prepare the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, July, 1847. "Henry W. Dennis" was for a quarter of a century the faithful agent of the American Colonization Society. "The great sugar-planter, Richardson," was accidentally drowned in the St. Paul's river. "Augustus Washington" survived twenty-two years, during which he acquired a handsome estate. President Roberts told the writer that he had "not suffered two hours from the effects of the African climate." And to his memory it should be mentioned that he left by will \$10,000 in American Government bonds and a coffee plantation in Liberia to assist education in that Republic.

Another "illustration" presented of the "extreme unhealthiness" of Liberia is the case of the people by the bark *Azor*, from Charleston, in 1878. It is but just to say that the American Colonization Society had no agency in her equipment or dispatch, nor in the selection and outfit of her passengers, except in best wishes and experienced counsel freely given to those actively engaged; and yet but 27 of the 233 persons landed from her at Monrovia, died from all causes in the course of their first two years' residence in Liberia—a far less mortality than frequently occurs among Europeans arriving at the port of New York. Liberia is declared to be unhealthy inasmuch as "of its five Presidents two only are alive." It is not stated that President Royce, one of the five, was drowned at sea. Does it necessarily prove that the United States is very sickly because of its nineteen Presidents only two are living? Of the many Presidents of Mexico two survive. Would that be an argument against the healthfulness of our sister Republic?

SLAVERY SUPPRESSED AND PROHIBITED.—To the assertion that in Liberia is found the "anomaly of an oppressed and enslaved race encouraging and abetting the great evil of domestic slavery and involuntary servitude within their own borders," the following statement by the

late President Roberts is an authoritative denial: "That slavery exists in any form in Liberia is, I am bold to assert, wholly repugnant to the feelings of the people, and expressly prohibited by the fundamental law of the Republic. The Constitution, chapter 1st, section 4th, emphatically provides: 'There shall be no slavery within this Republic, nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.' And I challenge the proof that the Government has not, to the fullest extent of its ability, maintained the majesty of this law. Whatever else may be alleged against Liberia one thing is certain: the Government does not protect slavery, nor will it knowingly and willingly allow it to continue on its territory: and I may also add that no chief within the limits of the Republic is ignorant of this fact, for some have been taught a lesson on this subject they will not readily forget. Hence it is that with peculiar pride I contemplate Liberia's record against slavery—a record full of interest and abundant in proofs of the devotion of Liberians to the cause of freedom. From the beginning the Government of Liberia has not failed to exert every means it could command to relieve the victims of slavery, whether intended for holds of slave-ships or held for domestic use. It has not only broken up all the slave barracks along its six hundred miles of coast, but has also put forth its strength to break down and abolish the system of domestic slavery among the native chiefs. The sanguinary struggles against King Willie and the notorious Gatoombah fully attest the fact. Both these chieftains made war upon the Government in consequence of its determined opposition to domestic slavery; and I am glad to be able to say there has been no abatement in this determined purpose. I have good reason to believe that no case of slavery coming to the knowledge of the Government, or to that of any public officer, has been allowed to pass unnoticed or without an effort to release the slave or slaves, and punish the parties who may have attempted to enslave them. If, then, there be any remnant of slaves in Liberia, they are held very secretly and by a very uncertain tenure."

HORSES AND NO Tsetse FLY.—There are numerous horses in the eastern borders of Liberia, and an abundance of asses and cattle, and where there are horses and asses there must be mules—or would be mules if the natives encouraged such crossing. President Gardner, in his annual message dated December 10th, 1879, says that "Ibrahimi Sissi, sovereign ruler and commander of the Faithful of the Kingdom of Medina, states that he sent a thousand horsemen, (mounted soldiers) to Musadu" to escort the Liberian Commissioner to Medina. The Tsetse fly is nowhere found in Liberia. They exist in South Africa.

TESTIMONY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The American Navy has been sent for many years to the West coast of Africa, to provide a home for recaptured Africans, protect American settlers, suppress the slave trade and to develop commerce. Let disinterested naval officers give testimony as to the condition of Liberia and her people. Passing the emphatic words of approval of Perry, Stockton and other illustrious men who warmly espoused the cause of African Colonization, we begin with Commodore Abbott, who, in 1845, wrote: "I believe there is no one who has visited our colored colonists in Africa but is favorably impressed with their present condition beyond what was anticipated, and with the belief of their progressive improvement." Commodore Mayo, on the coast in 1843 and again in 1853, declared at the latter date: "I have the strongest faith in the bright future that awaits Liberia, and the strongest confidence that she is to wield the most powerful influence in regenerating Africa." Commodore Gregory, in 1855, said: "I found the people industrious and happy, apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more famed and refined regions." Admiral Foote thus summarized: "Civilization with its peace, its intelligence and its high aims, was rooted in Liberia. The living energy of republicanism was there; Christianity, in various influential forms, was among the people; education was advancing, and institutions of public good coming into operation; native hereditary enmities and factions were yielding perceptibly in all directions to the gentle efficacy of Christian example." Commodore Shufeldt, in a public address, stated; "In 1873 it became my duty and my pleasure to revisit the coast of Africa after an interval of twenty-five years. Monrovia presented the same sunny streets and shaded houses, the same evidence of comfort and the absence of want. In the meanwhile, however, more activity on the wharves, more canoes laden with produce coming down the river, steamships stopping eight times a month, landing and receiving cargoes; more sugar mills, coffee trees growing where the forest, undisturbed, had waved before; all this and more indicated life, business and commercial and agricultural prosperity. I thought to myself, as I walked through the streets, Monrovia is a *fixed fact*."

ADDITIONAL IMPARTIAL EVIDENCE.—To the foregoing may be added the disinterested evidence of Hon. Abraham Hanson, appointed by President Lincoln Minister Resident and Consul General to the Liberian Republic, viz: "I have resided in Liberia about three years. I have made several visits along the coast and up the rivers, going from farm to farm and from house to house, and thus from verbal statements and personal observations have acquired a knowledge of the industrious

habits and domestic comforts of the citizens. In every direction new plantations have been commenced and old ones materially enlarged and developed. The condition of the people is encouraging. On every hand I have seen proofs of useful industry. The bamboo-hut, the log-cabin and sometimes the frame-house begin to give way for the commodious stone or brick edifice. Were I a member of the African race, with my knowledge of the illimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence and usefulness, I would gather my family around me and embark on the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous aid which the American Colonization Society offers."

Eli Jones, a Minister in the Society of Friends, made a religious mission to Liberia at his own expense. In reply to inquiries from an English correspondent, he says, in a letter dated February 24, 1880; "I am glad to learn that Friends and others in England are looking after the best good of Liberia, and through her toward the civilization and Christianization of Africa. Thou asks me, 'Dost thou consider that the door of Liberia is still *really* open for the Gospel?' Answer.—I do, and in my opinion it is one of the most effective missionary stations on the coast. "Is there any better opening?" Answer.—I know of none better. Of the twenty thousand Liberians of American lineage, I incline to think that a larger proportion of them attend regularly some place of worship than a like number of persons in England or in America."

Bishop Gilbert Haven visited Liberia in an official capacity. Though prejudiced against the Republic he could not, as a candid man, but be favorably impressed with what he saw, especially on the banks of its rivers. The following is the closing portion of an elaborate article from his pen in the North American Review: "No American should fail to sympathize with this struggling Republic. It is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. It is our contribution to the vast problem now being solved in that marvel of continents. It is the seed we plant in that mighty lump. We should study it in the light not only of its interests, but our own also. We should form close connections with it in business. We should bind it to us by steam, by mail, by trade, and in a word, we should help America in Africa for the sake of our own Africa in America."

But enough has been written—quite enough, it would seem—to make thoughtful people slow to believe, and slower to propagate the disparaging statements contained in a communication copied in "Our Mission Work in Africa," allowed to pass at the time unchallenged because of their appearing anonymously; but now noticed, as they have received the endorsement of Bishop Penick. A few words touching this gentleman seem called for in this connection.

BISHOP PENICK PREJUDICED AND UNPOPULAR. Bishop Penick arrived in Liberia in December, 1877, and left in April, 1880, having been there about twenty-seven months, and much of that time suffering from acclimating fever. His impressions of the Republic are in keeping with that of the generality of persons whose experiences of a new country are not extensive or pleasant, and who, on further acquaintance with the facts, see reason to modify their views.

From all we can gather, Bishop Penick has not been in the interior of Liberia, and hence has failed to see its life and most promising aspects. He has not performed a service in any one of the Episcopal churches nor administered the rite of confirmation in Monrovia or in the several settlements on the St Paul's river. And Liberia clergy assert that he has treated them as though they were rebels, even threatening to excommunicate them, while they claim ever to have been thoroughly loyal to the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

An able and prominent Liberian writes: "Intelligence preceded Bishop Penick here that he was born in Virginia and served in the Confederate army, and that his mission work was to be exclusively among the Aborigines. And it was soon shown after his arrival that he could not enter into the spirit and life of a purely Negro community taking care of itself. He has not been accustomed to such sights. It is a strain on his Southern nerves to take his hat off so constantly to black men, and to live under the protection of a Negro Government. Therefore, when Bishop Penick applied to the Legislature for an appropriation of three hundred acres of land for mission purposes in Montserrado county, the grant was opposed: and it was not until after the adjournment of the Legislature that President Gardner assumed the responsibility of giving the Bishop thirty acres at Cape Mount. This, Bishop Penick felt very keenly, and he has ever since been under the impression that Liberia stands in the way of mission work among the Aborigines."

Bishop Penick is doing what other white missionaries have done on the coast, in their excessive zeal and in their ignorance of the African race, and his labors, like those of his predecessors, will make no sensible impression upon that continent. He is young and enthusiastic, but he cannot succeed in stopping emigration from this country to Africa, nor in converting the Aborigines to his notions of Christianity or civilization.

We regret to feel obliged to write thus of the course and animus of Bishop Penick. Doubtless many such accounts as those indorsed by him were prepared and circulated by equally susceptible persons in England in reference to the calamities which befell the settlements at Plymouth and at Jamestown two hundred years ago. America survived them, and so will Liberia all like representations.

LIBERIA MORE PROMISING THAN EVER. With the statements before us of enlightened and experienced visitors, and of such men as Hon. Daniel B. Warner, who went from Baltimore in 1823, and Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, who has been there since 1850, assuring the Society that Liberia is now in a more promising condition than ever before, it can afford to place this and all similar attacks alongside of those of other earnest, zealous and mistaken men, who, like Bishop Penick, but only with greater positiveness, predicted the destruction of the Liberian colonies more than forty years ago. But the fact is, God is in the work, and though having its drawbacks and discouraging features, it is, on the whole, advancing, and furnishes to the Negro race a wider door of hope than any other scheme as yet devised by the most generous philanthropist who has ever opposed the movement.

The American Colonization Society has not for twenty years had an agent in the south and southwest, where the emigrants now mainly come from; and the thousands who desire to emigrate at this time are influenced by information obtained from those who have preceded them, just as it is the account that the Irish send to Ireland, or the Germans to Germany, that brings their friends to America.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY NEEDED. There may be seen in their tardy movement the Providence that leads the freed people to grasp their future slowly, in order the better to appreciate it by and by, and become the better prepared for their great future work. With the spread of right ideas among the emancipated, the services of the American Colonization Society will long be needed to encourage and give counsel and direction to an increasing number of emigrants wishing to reach Africa— not to hire out, but to make homes of their own, extend Christian civilization and strengthen nationality.

LETTER FROM MR. SHERWOOD CAPPS.

The writer of the following letter, which we take from the "Expositor" of Raleigh, North Carolina, is a graduate of Shaw University and a resident of Liberia since 1877:—

BREWERVILLE, Liberia, March 7th, 1881.

Dear Mother:—

I take much pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you that myself and family are well. I have been married now one year; have a fine son, will be three months old the 30th of this month.

I have three houses built upon my town lot. Am perfectly satisfied with my home in this country. This is a great coffee country. I have one thousand coffee trees under cultivation; expect to put out fifteen

hundred more next September. If you want to come and live here in Liberia, you must write me a letter, and I will try and make provision for you to come. I am busily engaged every day teaching school and working on my farm. I am expecting to open a store the last of this month.

This is a new country and at first it is quite hard, but when you get a start, you can live better here than in America.

I am thinking of coming to America in a year or two for the purpose of seeking aid among friends for the purpose of establishing a manual-labor school in this settlement for native African boys.

I think you all will be satisfied in this country.

Ever your son,

SHERWOOD CAPPS.

For The African Repository.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

BY GENERAL J. W. PHELPS.

Neither in the political canvass of 1860, nor in that of 1864, was anything said about annexing a portion of the North Frigid Zone to the United States. It had no connection whatever with the issues before the country, and was in no possible way necessary to their settlement.

Had the extraordinary powers assumed in the execution of this measure been directed into another channel, the result might have been more in accord with sound logic, and of far greater value to the interests of the country. We allude to African Colonization. With the seven million and odd thousands of dollars paid for Alaska, a colony of fifty thousand Africans could have been established in Liberia, with a railroad running from the sea coast to the upper waters of the Niger. We allow two millions for the railroad, because we regard it as almost a necessity to the success and prosperity of a colony on the Western coast of Africa from the United States.

In twenty five years from this present time the population of the United States will probably need double the amount of tropical productions, sugar, coffee, rice, cotton, etc., which it now consumes, and what quarter of the world could be more reasonably looked to for this increased supply than Africa? But this material consideration, great as it is, amounts to little when compared with the advantages to Christian civilization and republican institutions which the measure would serve. Fifty thousand Christian missionaries added to the fifteen thousand already sent to Africa by the American Colonization Society,

would furnish a powerful means not only for civilizing that continent, but for giving a peaceful solution to our political difficulties at home. The turning of a hundred million of barbarians from a life of animal idleness to one of productive employment, is a labor-question of much greater magnitude and importance than any other which is now discussed by politicians. As to the question whether our Negroes would *vote* to go to Africa or not, we have a sufficient response in the fact that half a million of them would go at once if they had the means to do so. If aided by a friendly policy on the part of the Government, they would find it easier to plant themselves amidst favorable circumstances in Africa, than they would to settle with doubtful prospects in Kansas or the Indian Territory.

There is no future for the Negro here in the United States at all comparable to that which invites him back to his father-land. *Here* it is not likely he can be anything more than subject to the autonomy of the more numerous white race, while *there* the destiny of a vast continent is offered to his control. Hundreds of millions of human beings stand waiting for his example and direction. By crossing the Atlantic he would have the same power to make a moral impression upon the world, that the Israelite exercised from the moment of his crossing the Red Sea. The impulse that was given to the moral world by fugitives from the political fraud, corruption and apathy of Egypt, would be repeated in these modern times by fugitives from the United States. The liberated slave would again prove to be the educator for making men free; and he would complete the circuit of his labors in that same dark continent, from which he originally went forth as a missionary of light to the world. It is the moral education derived from the fugitive slave from Egypt, that, while teaching us to knock off the chains from the slave here in the United States, indicates to him what course to pursue.

When it is reflected that England, with a home population not so large as ours, has, nevertheless, thirty steamers regularly trading along the Western coast of Africa, while we send only a few small sail vessels there, it would seem that our African policy must be far below the measure of our abilities, and probably equally remote from our true interests. In fact, most of the nations of Europe, with far less efficient agencies for opening up Africa than we possess, are accomplishing more in that direction than our Government is, notwithstanding its greater responsibilities in the case.

If the purchase of Alaska was as constitutional as it was illogical, then the appropriation of any revenue that may be derived from it to colonizing Africa would be perfectly legitimate. We must have many educated Negroes by this time who are capable of exploring the interior

of Liberia, and making surveys for railroads. And the importance to the future of Africa of establishing our township unit of territory and Government there should never be forgotten. It offers the safest foothold to civilization for advancing into the wilderness, and for holding firm possession of it when once acquired.

For the African Repository.

MRS. BARBOZA'S LIBERIAN SCHOOL.

BY REV. THOMAS S. MALCOM.

Mrs. Mary H. G. Barboza is the daughter of Rev. H Highland Garnet, D. D., the esteemed pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian church. Prompted by the love of Jesus and with an earnest desire to lead African girls to Jesus, she sailed for Africa, under the care of the "Ladies Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church." Mrs. Barboza reached Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on last New Year's eve. In less than two weeks after her arrival, she writes that one hundred acres of land were offered on behalf of the Government of Liberia, as a location for her proposed school for African girls, and fifty acres of land were presented by Mr. Sidney Washington, an old settler, admirably located near Brewerville, not far from the St. Paul's river. Mrs. Barboza writes: "My home is to be in Brewerville, where a house has been built for my reception. It is unpretentious, but said to be so built as to be dry in the rainy season, and there is a good well of water near by. I am assured that at least fifty girls are ready to enter school at once."

A short distance from Mrs. Barboza's residence at Brewerville, is the native settlement of Vonsua, where the Mandingo traders come from the distant regions of Central Africa. They have a Mohammedan mosque in Vonsua, and attend earnestly to their religious observances. Many of the African traders are more familiar with the Koran of Mohammed than Christians generally are with the pages of the Holy Scriptures. The native traders often receive, with joy, copies of the Scriptures in the Arabic language, and in some instances letters have come back from places a thousand miles distant, expressing their gratitude.

It is an interesting fact that the grandfather and grandmother of Mrs. Barboza, on her father's side, were born in Africa. Rev. Dr. Garnet speaks of Africa as his "fatherland and motherland." We hope it will not be long before one or two educated pious young colored women may be sent to Liberia, to aid Mrs. Barboza in her important work for the mental and spiritual welfare of African girls. The gift of a few hundred dollars to plant twenty acres in coffee trees, would probably make this missionary school self-sustaining in five years!

The missionary Republic of Liberia was founded by Samuel J. Mills, Samuel A. Croze, Jehudi Ashmun, Lott Cary, Melville B. Cox, Joseph J. Roberts, Daniel B. Warner, and other courageous men, "full of faith and of the Holy Spirit." Each year its influence increases. Schools and churches are established. Before many years its boundary lines will reach the great Niger river, the Mississippi of Central Africa, and millions of souls now in darkness will receive the Bible. Africa that sheltered the infant Jesus when Herod sought His life, will rejoice in Him as an Almighty Saviour!

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

You have again, after the lapse of another year, returned to resume the arduous work of enacting laws for the well-being and prosperity of the Nation. It is meet and proper that we should render praise and adoration to the great Arbiter of all human events for His goodness and mercy in preserving our unprofitable lives during the past year. We have abundant reason to rejoice in view of His preservation of our being, as also for the fruits of the earth with which He has blessed us during the year. Notwithstanding the abundance of rain the crops have been generally good, and the faithful labors of the husbandmen have been amply rewarded. There is, I am happy to observe, much activity on the part of the citizens in enlarging their coffee farms; and this industry, if duly encouraged, bids fair to become a source of great wealth to the citizens, as well as of large revenue to the Government.

TRADE—Our interior and sea-board commerce would, in my opinion, be greatly increased, if a stop could be put to the tribal wars which, in a measure, prevent the egress and ingress of trade to our settlements. The wars in the Grand Cape Mount, Gallinas, and Solo districts are still going on to the detriment of commerce in that section of country, and nothing but an armed force on the part of the Liberian Government will put an end to them. And the sooner this is done, the better will it be for the trade as well as the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Republic.

Owing to these continued wars, many, I learn, have suffered greatly from hunger and starvation, as well as from the cruelty of victors; and to say the least, the Government should not allow such a state of things to exist longer. The fact of sending Commissioners to settle these wars within the jurisdiction of the Republic, carries with it the idea that the native tribes are independent sovereign powers, instead of subjects of Liberia, and that they are at liberty to obey or not the requirements of

the Government. I think the time has fully come that we should teach them better, by impressing them with the truth that we are one people under one Government, and by making the seditious party feel the power and respect the majesty of the law.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF ACT.—I have to inform your Honorable Body that the "Act for the Relief of Government" has not operated in many respects as was anticipated. The bill-holders have held back to a very great extent, and have declined to deposit their bills. Perhaps some of the causes for their not doing so is that the law did not give a starting point or *minimum* deposit, but declared that all "debentures, cheques or any other papers representing legal claims against the Government, excepting currency demand notes, shall be consolidated, and Bonds given to their holders as receipts for the amounts so deposited in the Treasury of the Republic, upon which an interest of six per cent. per annum shall be paid to the depositors in the legal tender of the country; namely, gold, silver, and copper coin, or currency demand notes: the Bonds to be redeemed at the expiration of ten years, the Government of Liberia reserving to itself the right to redeem the Bonds at any time after three years."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—The Department of the Interior having been revived at your last session, is now in working order.

The Educational interests of the State have largely claimed its attention during the year, and I am gratified to inform you that already forty-three Government schools have been put into operation with forty-four teachers, attended by fourteen hundred and thirty pupils. A large portion of the youth attending these schools are children of the Aborigines—Golaha, Veys, Dey, Bassas and Greboes. Several schools are located in native towns, and the demand for them is increasing. In some case the Aboriginal tribes offer to pay a tax in support of the schools among them. It is the cherished object of Government to increase the educational facilities of the country as rapidly as circumstances will permit. And I am fully convinced that a judicious system of taxation persistently carried out, will afford ample means to supply the wants of the country in these respects. I am happy to observe that besides the Government, there are more than half as many Mission and private schools, with a large number of children enjoying the advantages of daily instruction.

THE COLLEGE.—The prospects of The Liberia College are gradually improving. The joint action of the Trustees of the College in Liberia and of the Trustees of Donations in Boston, in the election of Rev. Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden as President of the College, has inspired hope both at home and abroad in the future of the institution. The Act

passed at your last session legalizing the removal of the College from the present to an interior site, has met with general approval among the friends of the same in America, and has revived their feelings of hopefulness in the ultimate success of the establishment. It is hoped that at an early date the institution will be transferred to some interior site.

The judicious and timely appropriation of three thousand dollars by your Honorable Body at your last session for the use of the College would have been applied to that institution, but for the loss which the Government sustained in September last by the wreck of the "Ta" on its way to Cape Palmas, with funds of the Government: but every thing will be done as soon as possible to carry out the action of the Legislature and the desire of the people in this important matter. The Preparatory Department, sustained wholly by the Government, has made gratifying progress during the year. It numbers thirty five students, and gives promise of success.

It is a matter of serious concern that so little is, as yet, done by the Government for the special training of females. The education of females is always an interesting feature in the educational reports of other civilized countries, especially of the United States. Young Ladies' Seminaries, Girls' High Schools, and Female Academies are numerous in all enlightened countries. I trust that it may be within the scope of the Liberia College to admit within its precincts the girls of the land, and that the Government may be able, before long, to adopt some general and efficient measures for the advancement of female education. In this connection I am happy to announce the expected arrival from America of a highly educated and accomplished Negro lady whose object is to found a Female High School at Brewerville. Besides the establishment of schools the Department of the Interior has in contemplation plans for carrying out other important interests connected with the welfare of the country, but has not yet had time to put them into operation.

I am happy to be able to announce that notwithstanding the difficulties which exist among the petty tribes on our eastern borders, the influence of Liberia, both as a commercial and civilizing agency, is extending among the powerful tribes further interior. A recent Arabic communication from the native messenger sent to Medina by the Government gives information of the good feeling towards the Republic on the part of powerful Chiefs in the interior, and of their desire for intimate commercial if not political relations with Liberia.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Nothing has occurred since your last meeting to interrupt the friendly relations so happily existing between the Republic and foreign nations.

The Secretary of State has found it necessary to call the attention of some parties abroad to acts of infringement upon our Port regulations, by trading ships calling at places not Ports of Entry, and shipping Kroomen, in contravention of the laws of the Republic. Several instances have come to the knowledge of the Government of such violations of law on our coast. In one case of very recent occurrence, serious consequences followed. A German steamer, the "Carlos," left Hamburg with special instructions to stop at Sassa-town, not a Port of Entry, to ship kroo boys, in direct violation of the laws of the Republic. While in the act of carrying out these instructions, the vessel struck on a sunken rock near Sassa-town on the 25th of October, and soon went down, the crew escaping in boats.

Information has reached the Government that certain of the Aborigines on that part of the coast committed depredations upon the crew, who were German subjects. While the Government will take the necessary steps to investigate the matter and bring the offending parties to justice, yet foreign traders cannot expect the protection guaranteed to citizens of friendly nations while they persist so willfully in violating our revenue laws by frequenting places on our coast not open to the foreign trade.

To save future complications of this nature, the Secretary of State has had two hundred copies of a map of Liberia carefully prepared and lithographed, with the Ports of Entry properly designated, and has furnished our foreign Representatives with two copies each, one for the Consulate and one to be presented to the Government near which they reside; so that ships clearing from a foreign port to visit our coast, can get all the information needed touching points at which they may lawfully call, from Liberian Consuls abroad.

In this connection, I must again invite your attention to the considerations urged in my annual message at your last session, on the subject of legalizing a few more Ports of Entry, at points where the revenue laws can be enforced with little trouble and expense to the Government. A step in this direction may bring about happy results, not only in largely increasing the trade but also in promoting peace and good feeling, together with a spirit of commendable emulation among the coast tribes. Repeated applications have been made to this Government on the part of foreign nations to open more ports on our coast. And I trust that a year's reflection on this subject has had the effect to convince you of the importance and propriety of the suggestions in my last message, and that you are prepared to give your approbation to a measure so advantageous to the welfare of the State.

Under this head I am pleased to mention that the invitation extended

by President Hayes to take part in an International Sanitary Council, to meet at Washington in January ensuing, has been accepted by this Government, and that William Coppinger, Esq. Liberian Consul General, has been appointed to represent Liberia.

It affords me pleasure to inform you, as a proof of the deep interest taken in our work in this country by distinguished foreigners, that the Government is in frequent receipt of applications from men of eminence and merit, requesting that the Order of African Redemption be conferred upon themselves or their friends, who have rendered any service to Africa or the Negro race. And feeling it a duty that we owe to ourselves, it has afforded me much gratification to recognize, in behalf of this Republic, worthy services rendered to our race at any time and place, whether at home or abroad.

In connection with foreign affairs I have to invite your attention to the importance of such measures being adopted as shall lead to the speedy extinction of the claims held by the English bond-holders of the Liberia loan, against the Republic. They have just and lawful claims against us which we must meet, or subject the Republic to serious detriment. Excepting these claims and the small obligation to the United States, our foreign relations are entirely satisfactory.

FINANCES.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, at an early day of the session, lay before your Honorable Body a report of the finances of the country, together with such other information touching the revenue, as may be deemed desirable by you, and he will suggest such arrangements for the better collection and security of the same as may, in his judgment, seem best. And I regard it not amiss to say that nothing short of a Bonded Warehouse system will ensure the timely collection of the revenue for the purposes of Government, as well as put an end to all legal proceedings except in cases of smuggling.

Liberia will have to adopt this course, and she might as well inaugurate it now, and require all imports and exports to pass through the custom house, as to leave it to be done at some future day. If started at once, much that is now lost will be saved to the country. It is admitted, I believe on all sides, both by citizens and merchants, that the duties are imperfectly and poorly paid, owing to the want of a better system. The liberality of our system in allowing importers and exporters their own time to pay is a great drawback, and most embarrassing to every enterprise, to say nothing of the very unpleasant manner it exposes revenue officers to the grave charge of malfeasance, however legal and economical the money may have been disbursed.

In revising this law and providing for the adoption at once of the Bonded Warehouse system, requiring all imported goods to pass

through the custom house, there would be little difficulty in the collection of the revenue, which, if paid in available money, would be amply sufficient to meet the demands of Government.

We are every day more and more convinced of the utter impossibility of conducting the Government efficiently under the present system of Customs: and very recently certain occurrences have forced upon me the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary that we resort to such measures as are resorted to by all civilized Governments for the maintenance and preservation of the body politic. That is to say, the advisability is forced upon me of recommending to your consideration the passage of an Act suspending the receipt at the custom houses of any paper obligations until the Government is able to get itself out of its present dilemma. These, Gentlemen, are serious facts which you will do well to notice.

Now it is with you, fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the sake of your own self respect, for the sake of the advancement of the country—the sacred interests of which are entrusted to your hands, for the sake of the honor and welfare, not to say the very existence of this State, to remedy these things. It does not admit of doubt for one moment that the intelligent and enterprising foreign merchants who have for so many years enjoyed the protection of this Government, and have under this flag enlarged their operations and built up their financial character, will do all within their power to aid the Government in all lawful measures, not only to secure itself against impositions in the collection of the revenue, but even to preserve the life of the State; since upon the ability of the Government to maintain order and open new sources of trade, depends not only their safety in the country, but their continued and increased prosperity.

And so far as our own citizens are concerned, who are engaged with commendable energy and praiseworthy success in the prosecution of trade, they would find their condition materially altered, if, for the want of pecuniary support the active energies of the Government in affording encouragement and protection to trade, were withdrawn.

IMMIGRATION.—We have been glad to welcome to our shores during the year a number of self-moved emigrants, who, fleeing from political, social, and industrial disabilities, determined to push their way through every obstacle, and reach the land of their fathers. They arrived here in June last, and the Government having promptly assigned them their lands, they are now in circumstances that give promise of success. There are numbers of our brothers in the United States of America who are anxious to come and join us in the great work which lies before us. And I cannot suppress the belief, or at least the hope, that the day is

not distant when the Government of the United States will see its way clear to render pecuniary assistance to deserving Negroes who are anxious to emigrate to Africa.

NECROLOGY.—With emotions of sympathy and regret I have to inform your Honorable Body that since your last session, Hon. James B. McGill was drowned on the night of the 16th of September last, by the capsizing of his vessel, the "*Ta*," off Tobacconee, in a squall. Mr. McGill was elected a member of the House of Representatives in May, 1879, and, as a young man of talent, bid fair to prove himself a useful and patriotic legislator. He entered upon the duties of his office with zeal and enthusiasm and with a determination, if possible, to reduce the salary of all officers within the reach of legislative action. His loss to the community is greatly lamented. The vacancy in the House occasioned by his death has been filled by the election of Hon. James S. Payne, Jr. who no doubt by his ardent devotion in bringing forward measures for the advancement of the country, will commend himself to the admiration and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

On the first of November, Senator L. H. Williams, after a short illness, departed this life. Mr. Williams at the time of his death was a member of the Senate for Grand Bassa county. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1869 and served one term, and in May, 1877, he was elected to the Senate, where with interest and zeal he served the country to the day of his death. An election to fill this vacancy was ordered to come off on the 23d of November, when Hon. Marshall Allen was chosen to succeed him.

On the 9th day of November, Joseph W. Diggs, Esq., of Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, after a lingering illness that had affected him for the last three or four years, died in the vigor of manhood. Mr. Diggs has for several years been the Superintendent of Robertsport, in which position he faithfully discharged the duties assigned him. As a military character also, he displayed much ability and gallantry, having served for some time as Major of the First Regiment.

Last but not least, I have to record the death of the late Vice President, Hon. Daniel B. Warner, which took place at his residence on the morning of the first inst. succeeding an illness of only a few hours. The long career of devoted and efficient services in the cause of the Republic rendered by this distinguished gentleman and patriot, as the first Secretary of State, as President two terms and Vice President three terms, is well known to you. The nation deplors his loss.

Turning aside from considering the demise, patriotism and devotion of these noble minded gentlemen, let us praise and adore the Majesty of Heaven that our lot is cast in pleasant places, and let us act well our part,

so that when, like them, we shall be called from the ever varying perplexities of this life, we may have an approving conscience of having done our duty in our day and generation. May our prayer like one of old be: "Lord enlarge our borders and make of us a great nation according to Thy good pleasure."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation in all matters tending to the benefit of the country; and may He who governs all human events guide and direct us in the path of duty.

ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

Executive Mansion,

Monrovia, Dec. 16th, 1880.

From the (Monrovia) Observer.

THE SIX DECADES OF LIBERIA.

The first decade of Liberia's history might be called the period of *settling or occupying*, and begins with 1820, when the ship "Elizabeth" arrived on this coast from New York with eighty-six Negro emigrants, seeking a home in the land of their fathers. Having failed in an attempt to settle at Sherbro, they sought and found refuge on Providence Island, at the mouth of the Mesurado river, and finally on Cape Mesurado, where now stands the capital of the Republic.

The second decade, commencing with 1830, might be called the period of *expansion*, when the colony at Cape Mesurado feeling itself sufficiently well established began to send out colonies, and planted the settlements at Bassa and Sinoe on the coast, and Millsburg and Caldwell on the St. Paul's.

The third decade, commencing with 1840, might be called the period of *consolidation or independence*. During this period the necessity was pressed upon the scattered settlements of not only closely co-operating but of declaring themselves one independent state under the name and style of the Republic of Liberia. It was during this period that the last white Governor died, and the colonial Government was assumed and conducted (for five years) by one of the colonists under the direction of the American Colonization Society until July, 1847, when the colony became an independent Republic.

The fourth decade commences with 1850, and might be called the period of *diplomatic extension*. It was during this period that most of our treaties with foreign nations were formed, and we became known to the European world.

The fifth decade begins with 1860, and might be called the *agricul-*

tural period. It was during this decade that, through the large accessions of recaptured Congoes, our farmers were enabled to extend their cultivation of the soil and prove what was before doubted, that exclusive devotion to the soil will yield a comfortable living and a competence in Liberia.

The sixth decade begins with 1870, and might be called the period of *upheaving*. It was during this decade now just closed that the Republic experienced the most serious strain on its domestic and foreign relations; when the thoughtful at home were alarmed and our friends abroad were anxious. But the Republic has survived. We have passed through the trying ordeal of the sixth decade, and trust that we have left forever behind the depositions and impeachments of Presidents and other high officials.

We are now on the threshold of the seventh decade. Hitherto hath the Lord helped us! In six troubles we have held on our way; for the seventh we may take courage and go forward.

The most important domestic event of the past year was the arrival of a messenger from a powerful Mohammedan King about 300 miles east of Monrovia, to the President of Liberia, asking for political and commercial relations. The President and people of the Republic favor a speedy alliance with this distinguished chief. And with a view to promoting this and all similar measures the Interior Department has just been enthusiastically revived by the present Legislature.

The invention of the Humane Order of Africa's Redemption seems to be well received abroad. There are numerous applicants for diplomas of the Order—and it promises to be a source of revenue to the Government.

Our new settlements are making rapid advance in agriculture—and generally we may remark that the material interests of the country are in a most promising condition.

The country is now sounder in condition and healthier in opinion than it has ever been. At the opening of a new decade in our history and after a careful review of the past, we may conscientiously give it as our firm belief that Liberians have earned the right to be confident, hopeful and self-reliant.

A GREAT AGENCY IN THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

It has for many years been a matter of anxious investigation and thought on the part of the friends and well-wishers of Africa and African civilization, as to how the inhabitants of the "Dark Continent" are to be civilized and elevated. Many active Christian and philanthropic

minds for scores of years, have been seriously endeavoring to solve the problem; and the conclusion generally reached is, that the Bible and commerce are to effect this work. In keeping with this idea, religious societies abroad have entered largely into missionary operations in this country. Christian denominations of almost every name have vied with each other in dotting the coast with mission stations, schools and chapels. In addition to this, the aid of commerce has been enlisted in the enterprise, so that English, French, German, Dutch, and American manufactures have been poured into the country with the hope that the contact of the native African with the outer world through the means of traffic, would go far to aid the missionary in his work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa.

More than a half century has passed away since the zeal of Christians in Europe and America has been awakened to the prosecution of missionary labors in this land. And while with grateful hearts we are happy to record that much has been done in the way of individual conversions and enlightenment, as well as by the grouping together of small Christian communities, and the establishment of Christian congregations, and churches, yet it must be admitted that the results are far from satisfactory. We look in vain to see whole tribes and large sections of territory brought by this means under the elevating influences of civilization. And if from what has been accomplished in this part of Africa, we deduct what has been achieved through the instrumentality of the Colonization enterprise, it will leave a very small showing to be placed to the credit of individual missionary effort as heretofore pursued.

The object of this paper is not to disparage the work that has been done, nor to discourage those who have spent precious lives, labor, and money in the methods adopted, nor to ignore the fact that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation; but to suggest another agency, which, if joined with those hitherto employed, will, in my opinion, accomplish wonders for Africa.

The agency to which I refer, is the introduction and promotion of coffee culture among the aboriginal tribes of Western and interior Africa.

Experience has shown us here that coffee-planting is one of the greatest and best civilizing agencies that have ever been employed among the Aborigines of this country. It is more rapid in its work and more comprehensive in its results than most other methods introduced.

1. Wherever the native African has been induced to plant a coffee farm it has had the effect to *concentrate his labors*. Knowing the value of the coffee plant and the annual yield of the same, he at once feels that he has valuable interests vested in the soil, and therefore cannot

afford to change his locality every two or three years as he had done hitherto.

2. Being thus tied by his own material interest to a particular locality, he cannot afford, and finds it disadvantageous, to indulge in predatory wars. This makes him and his entire tribe or clan a quiet and peaceable community.

3. Knowing that his fortune is now rooted in the soil, and that therefore he cannot gather up and flee with it at a moment's warning, he finds that it does not pay him to indulge in petty wars as before, and hence a state of comparative security to property is guaranteed under this new state of things.

4. Having by this new occupation committed himself to the important principal of systematic and regular labor, he becomes the more energetic and industrious in his attempts to realize as much as possible from his own individual efforts, and hence a spirit of industry is largely promoted.

5. Having thus settled down into habits of industry and domestic life, he is prepared for the rest and recreation of the Sabbath, and for the school-room to train his children. The Christian teacher sent among the people of a tribe at this stage, will not have to write to his Board the doleful reports which we have so often seen, describing the discouraging fact that the school which was vigorous and hopeful last year, is well nigh broken up this, because the inhabitants of the town either on account of some petty war, or scarcity of food, or the mere desire for a change, have removed to some distant point, and therefore his pupils are inaccessible.

6. With the acquisition of property on the part of the African, grows the desire to be informed as to the laws governing the same. As soon as he finds it to be to his interest to know something of the rights of property, he is prepared to receive a knowledge of our laws. Unable to read himself, and perhaps too old to attempt to learn, he becomes anxious for his son to be taught, and hence the way is prepared for the introduction of the school-house.

7. This paper is not based upon an untried theory, but upon the observation of many facts and instances known to the writer as well as to scores in Liberia who have put themselves to the pains of observing the wonderful changes that the last decade has wrought upon numbers of native Africans who have been induced to engage in coffee-planting in Liberia.

In view of the above facts I suggest;—

1. That the Legislature at its next session make a reasonable appropriation to be devoted to the purchase and distribution of coffee seeds

and plants among the surrounding and interior native tribes; and that Government agents be sent to the chiefs with a small bonus to induce them to encourage the cultivation of coffee and cocoa, and that said agents be authorized to survey and grant deeds in fee simple of ten acres each to every adult male or female who will plant out within two years, five hundred coffee and cocoa plants, or five acres for half of that number.

2. That every effort be made and every inducement be held out to capitalists abroad who are interested in African civilization and commerce, to form companies and project enterprises in connection with or without Liberia agents, for raising means to invest in the development of this branch of industry, not only as a means of profit to investors but also of real good to Africa.

3. That Missionary Societies operating in this country be requested to incorporate as far as possible the agricultural feature, especially that which refers to coffee and cocoa planting, with their efforts, not only as a means of rearing self-sustaining institutions, but also of giving permanence and effectiveness to their labors, of affording salutary examples of industry to the heathen tribes among whom they operate, and of aiding West Africa in furnishing the world with a wholesome beverage, that will take the place of the immense quantity of alcoholic poison which is destroying other nations, and is now being poured in like water upon this coast.

4. That Liberian Consular agents abroad be and are hereby authorized and requested to employ their good offices in seeking to enlist as much interest as they can in securing the investment of capital in this branch of industry, the effect of which will be not only to render great pecuniary aid to the country, but also a powerful means in the redemption of Africa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MONROVIA, April 25th, 1881.

G. W. GIBSON.

From the Sierra Leone Reporter.
WEST AFRICAN AGRICULTURE.

We publish to-day a circular issued by Hon. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State of Liberia, bearing the suggestive title of "The great problem solved! Coffee-culture a great agency in the civilization of the tribes of Western and Interior Africa!"

Mr. Gibson advocates the introduction of regular and systematic agriculture as the most effective means of concentrating the labors of the natives, developing their industry, and introducing among them the permanent benefits of civilization.

The Republic of Liberia is setting to this colony the example of advantageous agriculture. It is not many years since the people turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee. The Liberian coffee is now everywhere in great demand. The great coffee-growing countries of Brazil, Ceylon, and Costa Rica, have lately introduced Liberian coffee as superior to the plants previously cultivated by them.

The coffee crop in one of the four sections of Liberia reached last month nearly half a million of pounds. And this crop has been raised by men who not long since were without homes in the Southern States of America. Coming to Liberia and receiving from the Government a grant of twenty-five acres of land, they set to work with no capital but their own practiced industry, and hardly any implements but their hands, and they are now making that country one extensive coffee grove.

The Aborigines in the neighborhood of all the settlements are imitating the colonists in the cultivation of the soil. There are many of them engaged in coffee culture, and have plantations as carefully tended as those owned by the immigrants. Agricultural improvements are intelligible to the comprehension of the natives and welcome to their necessities, holding out the prospect of speedy and permanent advantages. And as they get permanent farms and, consequently, permanent abodes, they begin to see the advantage of other improvements introduced by the colonists, such as roads, bridges, mechanical labors, &c., and their minds become more and more impressed with the value of knowledge and the superiority of the resources of civilization. We consider the views advanced in Mr. Gibson's circular as of the utmost importance at the present moment, and we trust that they will be carefully read and pondered by all our people.

From the Baltimore American.

LIBERIAN PROSPERITY.

We publish elsewhere an article from a Sierra Leone newspaper, *The West African Reporter*, of May 14, 1881, entitled "West African Agriculture." It is certainly not corroborative of the statements of Bishop Penick and others, deprecating Liberia; and, coming as it does from a source that is not generally supposed to be especially friendly to the African Republic, between which and the neighboring British colony of Sierra Leone there is a standing grievance in regard to boundary, it may reasonably be regarded as unexaggerated at all events. And when we find Liberia held up to the people of Sierra Leone as worthy of imitation in agriculture, which is at the foundation of all national prosperity, we may well hesitate before we accept the criticisms of Bishop

Penick and the grumblings of a few dissatisfied returning emigrants without a tolerably large grain of allowance. The fact is that Liberia is now in a condition to work out its own destiny. A voluntary self-paying emigration has commenced, brought about exclusively by the reports received in this country from the friends of the emigrants in Liberia, and which is gradually placing African colonization on the footing of the Irish or German or Italian colonization, which brings such numbers on the same sort of appeal to the United States.

From the (Monrovia) Observer.

UNHEALTHINESS OF LIBERIA.

I beg to make the following brief reply to your question: "Do you, as a practising physician, regard the climate of Liberia as generally unhealthy for emigrants or foreigners?"

I was born and reared in the United States of America; have lived in some portions of the New England, Middle and Southern States, and for eight years practised as a physician in what is known as the malarial district of the Arkansas and Mississippi valley. My residence and experience in Liberia convinces me that the climate here is not so detrimental to health as that of many parts of America. There has been under my medication, two hundred and five (205) emigrants; only thirteen (13) of this number have died, and four of these of consumption and one in childbirth: the remaining one hundred and ninety two (192) have survived the acclimating fever. I have pursued my labors by night and day, through wet and dry, and have been confined to my room at no time beyond forty-eight hours.

The much dreaded African fever is an order of febrile diseases which assumes in Liberia two types; *Febris Intermittens* and *Febris Remittens*. Either of these types is but a bilious or malarial fever in mild form. I have not known this fever, with any of my patients, to assume an inflammatory nor typhoid state; and yellow fever, that dreadful scourge by which thousands in America are frequently swept off, is unknown here. I have not met with a single case of scarlet fever, nor variola in Liberia. It is true that many emigrants are afflicted with distressing ulcers, but the fruitful source of this order of disease is not in the climate. The diet and habits of emigrants are at fault. They come here and long for the "flesh pots" of America, eat foreign salt fish often in a state of putrefaction, or salt pork infested with the *trichina spiralis*, and drink the slops of some foreign brewery, by reason of which digestion is disordered, bile vitiated, blood corrupted, and cutaneous and other diseases of the skin induced.

The climate is not the fruitful source of disease; but it is our tables where gout and dropsies, ulcers and fevers, with other innumerable distempers lurk in ambush among the dishes.—

“Happy the man

Who feeds on fruit which of their own accord,
The willing ground and laden trees afford.”

A. L. STANFORD, M. D.

Monrovia, April 8th, 1881.

From the New York Observer.

NATIVE SCHOOLS IN AFRICA.

BY REV. LL. D. BEVAN, D. D.

The lecture on planting native schools in Liberia, delivered at the Brick church in this city, on the 1st of March, by Mr. Edward S. Morris of Philadelphia, seems to me a matter of such importance that I venture to ask you to give me a short space that I may lay the subject before your readers.

Mr. Morris belongs to one of the oldest and best known families of Philadelphia, and both in his business relations and the complete devotion of his energies to the developement of the natural and spiritual welfare of Liberia, he has taken up this as his life-work. About eighteen years ago he determined to labor for the elevation and evangelization of Africa. After visiting Liberia he returned to this country and established business relations with that Republic. In 1876 he was appointed Commissioner of Liberia to the Centennial Exhibition. Although Liberia was unable to make her exhibit, on account of a tribal war, Mr. Morris undertook, at the cost of his own firm, to supply the necessary representation of the products of Liberia, and was rewarded and cheered by securing the medal for the best coffee on exhibition and a diploma for soap made in Liberia from sweet palm oil. The result of this has been that the production of Liberian coffee has received a powerful stimulus in many parts of the world and bids fair to rival and even eclipse the better known forms of that useful plant. The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England, in its annual report, Jan. 1, 1877, pronounced the Liberian coffee—“a distinct species and indigenous to the soil of that country.”

Mr. Morris has added to his labors for the material prosperity of Liberia endeavors after Christian instruction. He has established a Christian school there, and has a female teacher already at work, together with her son, who will superintend and instruct the pupils in field labor—the result of which, it is expected, will in time sustain the

school. This is Mr. Morris' principle: having founded a school and started the work, he intends to make it sufficiently productive to pay for all its expenses after the first five years. He hopes to establish one new school for boys and for girls each year, and with this object has brought the claims of Liberia before prominent and philanthropic men both in England and this country. His lecture at my church was listened to by a very appreciative audience. He described the leading products of the country,—its coffee, palm oil, indigo, lime juice, &c. He showed a piece of steel which rang, when struck, with peculiar clearness, showing its highly perfected condition, which had been manufactured, without smelting, from the native steel ore found in Liberia in quantities mountain high.

It was thus that the lecturer explained the possibilities of the development of Liberia, and at the conclusion of his address called upon Mr. Thomas Roberts, a student at Lincoln University, to address the meeting. This young man is a member of the Vey tribe, residents of Liberia—the only heathen tribe known to have invented an alphabet and a written language for themselves, in which portions of Scripture have already been published. Ten years ago that boy was running loose in the African jungles. He gave an excellent address on "Economy," composed by himself, and delivered accurately, with admirable accent—a tremendous answer to the modern scientific and perhaps former even religious depreciation of the possibility of cultivating the colored race. Mr. Alonzo Miller, the son of a chief, also a student at Lincoln, occupying a seat in the pulpit, confirmed the statement of Mr. Morris, that the boys in Africa would be willing to work every day in the field for the sake of the education.

The meeting closed with a few words from Mr. W. E. Dodge, who, it is unnecessary to say, was deeply interested and enthusiastic in everything connected with a cause to which for so many years he has been generously devoted. A collection of nearly two hundred dollars was taken up, and then it was announced that Mr. Dodge and ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, who was present, would make up the balance necessary to add the \$2,000 to the \$3,000, which Mr. Morris had already raised for the building of the school.

Success thus crowned the endeavors for the first school. But, surely, a worker of the self denying and practical character of Mr. Morris will not be allowed to stand alone in this great work. Africa is now open to the world. All the civilized nations are looking towards that continent. I would not undervalue the noble work done for Africa in the past and still carried on by the Christian philanthropy of this nation, but, when we remember the intimate relation of this people to the race

native of that land, and the peculiar claims of Liberia upon this country, we may well ask your readers to look at this work of Mr. Morris and consider whether they are not bound to help a man doing such service to his kind in such Christian and such practical lines. I hope the lead of Gov. Morgan and Mr. Dodge will be followed by those who can aid, whether in large or small gifts. I need not fear that the merchants of our country will find the ways of wealth that Africa will soon open. Oh! that the Church of Christ might be found already occupying the ground with the Christian school and the place of worship and Bible teaching.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

The bark *Liberia*, Capt. Henry Fossett, sailed from New York on Wednesday, June 15th, direct for Monrovia, with fourteen emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. Of these, five are from North Carolina, three from Columbia, S. C., and six from Selma, Ala. Of the adult males, one is a minister of the gospel, one a carpenter, and two are farmers. Rev. James O. Hayes is a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., expecting to labor under the auspices of the "Colored Women's Baptist Missionary Society of the South." He has two brothers with their families in prosperous circumstances at Brewerville. Some of Mr. Hunter's friends went on the bark *Azor*, and their representations of Liberia influenced him and family to determine to join them. Mr. Bates had letters from acquaintances assuring him that he will improve his condition in that Republic.

The *Liberia* had as cabin passengers, Rt. Rev. C. C. Penick, D. D., Bishop of Cape Palmas, and wife, Miss L. Dabney, who goes to reinforce the Episcopal Mission, and several Liberians returning to their homes. The Rev. Dr. Saul of Philadelphia, Pa. writes to this office that he addressed the colored emigrants just before their departure—"with whose respectable and intelligent appearance he was much pleased."

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at the office of the President, No. 54 Devonshire Street, Boston, on Thursday, June 9, 1881,—having been adjourned from Wednesday of anniversary week. The President, the Hon. G. Washington Warren, occupied the chair. The board of officers of last year was re-elected, a vacancy in the board of managers being filled by the choice of Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D. The only other business of general interest was the passage of a vote requesting the American Colonization Society to designate an agent to make collections in Massachusetts in aid of African colonization.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA.

BY BARQUE LIBERIA, FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1881.

From Black River Chapel, Sampson Co., N. C.

No.	NAME.	AGE	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	James O. Hayes.....	25	Minister.....	Baptist.....

From Warren, Warren Co. N. C.

2	Cora Elizabeth Guy	18	.....	Baptist.....
3	Nancy Guy.....	1	.....	.....
4	Nancy Sullivan.....	40	.....	Baptist.....
5	Virginia Sullivan.....	9	.....	.....

From Columbia, S. C.

6	John Batese.....	52	Carpenter.....	Methodist...
7	Susan Batese.....	40	.....	Methodist...
8	Ophelia Batese.....	14	.....	.....

From Selma, Alabama.

9	Gilford Hunter.....	25	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
10	Daniel Hunter.....	23	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
11	Elizabeth Hunter.....	30	.....	Baptist.....
12	Emma Hunter.....	18	.....	Baptist.....
13	Sallie Brooks.....	14	.....	.....
14	Eliza Hunter.....	50	.....	Baptist.....

NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,627 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

BACK FROM AFRICA.

Three or four of the "Arkansas Refugees" who embarked at New York about a year ago have returned, dissatisfied with Liberia. They are lead by Edward Taliferro, and prefer to grow cotton in the United States than to raise coffee in the African Republic. The New York Herald states that "Captain Henry Fossett, who has made thirty trips to Liberia and had abundant opportunity to study the condition of the colonists, speaks very deprecatingly of the returning growlers, and says they belong to that class who went to Liberia expecting to live without work, and, disappointed in this, came back prepared to growl accordingly. He says that sober, industrious and frugal colored people all do well there, and many of them much better than they could do here."

The emigrants who flock to America and from the East to the West of the United States too often do so under the incorrect idea that the

comforts, not to say such luxuries of life as they may know anything about, are to be had without labor or for next to nothing, consequently thousands of them fall by the wayside, and other thousands who return home carry with them dolorous reports of their experience and of the country.

HON. DANIEL B. WARNER.*

Daniel Bashiel Warner came to his grave in a full age. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 19th, 1815, and died November 30th, 1880, aged sixty-five years. He came to Liberia in the brig Oswego, landing at Monrovia February, 1823. While his advantages for securing an education were very limited owing to the circumstances of the colony and his family, yet he applied his mind to study, and laid the foundation for an extensive knowledge of literature which prepared him for the duties of an active and useful life. As a laboring man he started out with the idea of self-reliance, independence, and perseverance. His first service in the Government of Liberia was as Secretary of State, whose duties though at that time arduous, he faithfully performed. Under the administration of President Benson, he was Vice President. In the year 1864, he was elected President, which position he filled four years with honor to the country and credit to himself. In 1877, he was again chosen Vice President, and was re-elected in 1879, which position he held to the day of his death.

The leading principle which seemed to actuate Mr. Warner was strict adherence to honesty and vital piety. In this particular, Liberia has been thus far blessed and favored, most of her leaders having been men of firm religious principles—men who feared God and loved righteousness. Mr. Warner decided this matter early in life, and connected himself with the church in 1831. He was subsequently licensed to preach, and later, in the year 1848, was ordained a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of that office till he was called from labor to reward. As a Christian he was practical in his every day life; as an officer, energetic and constant in his efforts; as a minister, clear and precise in declaring the doctrines of Christianity. Mr. Warner gained for himself a name unsurpassed by any in this Republic, as an honest and straight-forward man. His life in Liberia has been a success, and he came to his death in a full age. If no lettered monument of stone or bronze be erected to his memory, yet on the pages of our history and on the tables of our heart will we inscribe his name, and around our firesides will we teach our children to revere his memory."

*Extract from a discourse by Rev. R. A. M. Deputie, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Monrovia, Liberia.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RICHARDSON.

The numerous friends of Captain Lyman F. Richardson will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred at his residence in Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday, June 5th. Captain Richardson was born in Bristol, Lincoln county, Maine, in 1838. For the past twenty years he has been in the service of Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, residing as their agent in Liberia and commanding vessels in their African trade, during which time he has made twenty-seven round voyages to the West coast, carrying thousands of passengers without the loss of a single one. His uniform kindness and courtesy toward the passengers and crews under his command made him a favorite, and his fidelity to his employers was appreciated by them.

AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

J. J. Roberts when elected President of Liberia in 1847, was 38 years of age, and was continued in office 8 years. S. A. Benson, elected in 1855, was 38, and was retained 8 years. D. B. Warner, elected in 1863, was 48; held office 4 years. J. S. Payne, elected in 1867, was 48; held office 2 years. E. J. Roye was 54 when elected in 1869—term 2 years less three months. Mr. Roberts when re-elected in 1871 was 62; and Mr. Payne who was elected in 1875 to succeed him, was then 56. A. W. Gardner, the present incumbent, when elected in 1877 was 57 years old.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
During the month of May, 1881.

MAINE. (\$500.00.)		NORTH CAROLINA. (4.00.)	
Freeport. Legacy of Capt. Newell Turner, by B. Freeman, Esq.....	500 00	New Berns. Miss Mary Ann Brown.....	4 00
VERMONT. (\$2.00.)		SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$123.00.)	
St. Johnsbury. Mrs. A. F. Kidder.....	2 00	Charleston. Stephen Brown and others, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia	123 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$10.00.)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)	
Newport. Miss Ellen Townsend.....	10 00	New York; \$2. Liberia, \$1.	3 00
NEW YORK. (\$100.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
New York City. Henry G. Marquand, Esq.....	100 00	Donations.....	2116 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$3000.00.)		Legacy.....	500 00
Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Colonization Society, J. P. Brinton, Treas., toward passage and settlement at Brewerville of emigrants....	2000 00	Emigrants toward passage....	123 00
		African Repository.....	3 00
		Rent of Colonization Building.	187 60
		Total Receipts in May.....	\$2929 50



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CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq. R. I.	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. N. Y.
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D. Conn.	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. Ind.
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D. Fla.	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. N. Y.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D. N. J.	1869. REV. S. INNENUS PRIME, D. D. N. Y.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. Md.	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. N. J.
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. R. I.	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. N. J.
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq. N. Y.	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D. N. Y.
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. Ohio.	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. N. Y.
1879. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., Pa.	

DELEGATES FOR 1881.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—President William H. Allen, LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

From Liverpool, every Saturday.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, five cents. NEWSPAPERS, each, two cents. BOOK PACKETS, under four ounces, six cents.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members and to Annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.